venue to Judge Sidney Smith which was granted. The application was based upon charge of prejudice existing against him in the minds of Judges Jame son and Anthony. The trial is fixed for May 14.

An imbroglio of considerable dimensions has arisen between the Rev. Father Richie, of the Church of the Ascension, which is very "high," and Bishop McLaren, of the diocese. Some time ago the Bishop declined to take part in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new church, insisting that the recalc:trant rector should use a certain portion of munion service, which the latter declined to do. As the difference between them continues to ex.st, the Bishop has now declined to go to the church to confirm the Rector's class. The Rector proposes to solve the problem by sending the class to the cathedral, when the Bishop is administering confirmation. A clew to the state of teeling between them may be found in asermon preached by the Rector last Sunday, in which he stated that it was generally the priests and not the bishops who had stood by the Church and the faith, and who had been true to both in the hour of peril and trial. Loyalty to the Church was to be looked for, not among the bishops, but among those who were not so high up in the hierarchy. On points of faith he intimated that soundness was to be found among the priests quite as often as among those who were over them.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PERSONAL, JOURNALISTIC, AGRICULTURAL AND DRAMATIC TOPICS.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.-The sudden death of Thomas H. Blythe last week removed a typical Californian, who, unlike most of his fellow millionnaires, had fortune thrust ueon him. He was an Englishman and came here in the early days with a sung sum in hard cash. This he loaned at ruinous rates of interest. Like the majority of these moneyleaders he had small faith in the permanence or growth of San Francisco. Finally, by what he regarded as hard luck, he became a landowner, a large block of property in one of the Market-st. "gores," now the business heart of the city. having fallen into his hands by the foreclosure of a mortgage of \$1,000. Since then he has mainly devoted himself to the improvement of this real estate, building a large business block upon a portion of it. He never dabbled in mining stocks, but he indulged in the equally ruinous luxury of digging a \$200,000 ditch to irrigate a vast tract of mesa land in Sonora that he bought for a song. Still, in spite of this loss and of expensive habits, he died leaving an estate valued at \$4,000,000. For the last five years he had been living with a young woman known as Miss Dickason. She now lays claim to being his widow and to an equal share of he property with Florence Biythe, a daughter by an early marriage, now in England. A laborious search was made for a will, as it was known the millionnaire had made several and then destroyed them. What purported to be a holographic will was shown to some of the millionaire's friends a few weeks before his death, but the most diligent search by the Public Administrator has failed to find it, In it the daughter received about half the estate, and the mistress Miss Dickason, only \$10,000. Meanwhile, another woman, who once lived with Blythe and sued him when he discarded her, has appeared on the scene and will make a legal onslaught upon the four millions. Thus the case bids fair to make a local sensation.

The capture of Gray, the defaulting secretary of the Harbor Commission, caused much satisfaction bere. He was identified in Guaymas by "Sam" Brannen, who once departed under somewhat similar circumstances, and was arrested by the Mexican authorities. An examination of his accounts shows that he stole at least \$50,000; yet when he was placed in custody he said that he had intended to return to San Francisco and settle his accounts as soon as the affair had "blown over"-a cynical but suggestive commentary on the moral sense of the community. The defaulter ought to be on the way here now, but his extradition has been delayed by stupid blunders of the State authorities in making out the necessary papers, which have compelled the forwarding of an entirely new set of documents.

The old war over the Associated Press dispatches, which once raged here so forcibly, is ended forever. The new Western Associated Press, which is now well established, furnishes all the chief newspapers overland wires with duplicate dispatches of routine news. Thus there is left ample field for enterprising journals to indulge in special telegraphic news, winch at least two of them are utilizing. The old Democratic organ, The Examiner, after a heroic effort to gain a firm foothold by lavish display of effort to gain a firm foothold by lavish display of enterprise, has subsided and cut down expenses in all directions. It still maintains a business office, about as large as a cigar stand, in the corner of the new Pheian block in Market-st., and it modestly places a cut of his five story structure, which covers half an entire square, on its envelopes, labelled "The Examiner Building." Even monumental assurance like this cannot save it, and it promises soon to sink into the condition of the leading Bourbon organ of New-York.

A healthy tendency in agriculture in this State is A healthy tendency in agriculture in this state as shown by the movement to split up wast diexican ranches in the southern part of the State and parcel them out to small farmers. A few days ago the almost royal domain of ex-Governor Pio Pico, near Los Angeles, derived from an old Spanish grant before the admission of California as a State, was sold for \$60,000. Divided into small ranches this proposition of the california as a State of the same of the factor in programment. erry will find a ready sale among the Eastern poo-ple who have became enamor-d of the climate and of the profits of orange culture.

What promises to work a good deal of damage to What promises to work a good deal of Gamage to fruit growers throughout the State is the aposiniment of one Boggs, a ward politician and loobyist, as Horticultural inspector. The salary is not large enough to make it an object for the inspector to hire a competent assistant, hence the work of inquiring into tree pests and other sources of dimage to fruit-growing interests, will probably go by the board. This is one of the devices by which the Democratic party expects to make itself "solid' with the honest granger in the next election.

Nearly all dramatic performances in this city for Nearly all dramatic performances in this city for the last two months have been beneath contempt. The theatres seem to be given over to variety shows of a low order or to that surid melograms which is as wholly out of date as the bag-wig and knee-breeches of the last century. A new good concerts have been given recently; two are announced for this week, and the Thomas concerts are to be given this summer. Meanwhile there is an absolute

dearth of decent amusements. THE TROUBLES OF WORKINGMEN.

A committee of carpenters visited the Prodnee Exchange yesterday for the purpose of conferring with the Building Committee in regard to the carpen work on the new building. They were invited to submit their views in writing to the committee on Tuesday next. A majority of the men working for Elbert Smita, Caristell & Fauseli and Morton & Chesley will leave work on Monday should they fall to keep promises made to pay the advance. No union men are new out of employment and work was secured to thir y non-auton men yesterday. All carpenters who are out of work are requested to call at the carpenters' he siquarters at Twenty-sixthst. and Seventh-ave. Monday morning.

The demand of the Cuoan eigar-makers for an increase of pay has been acceded to by some shops, but the majority of the employers are hold: g out. It is ex pected that 500 Cubans will go on strike on Monday orning. The men working for Brown & Earl, 250 in number, joined the ranks of the strikers yesnumber, joined the ranks of the strikers yesteroay. The non-union men working for Lewyn
& martin have made application for membership in the union and will stop work
if their application is acted on favorably. The strikerfrom Kauffman Bros. have intermed that firm that if
they do not pay the advance by Monday they will
advance their domands 25 cents a thousand. A new
strike has not been ordered at Silverthan's, but the
Strike Committee of the Cigarmakers' Union has the
master in charge. Four applications have been received
from large snots for permission to strike.

CHICAGO, April 21.-Two of the striking bricklayers were arrested here yesterday for interference with men mployed on a building in the west division of the city. The prisoners assert that they simply spoke to the work-ne. The Bricklayers Union will defend them. CHICAGO, April 21.—A dispatch from Dalias, Tex., to

The Daily News says: "The cowboys now on strike in the Panhandie district are becoming more violent. One hundred of them, well arms , are ensumped at Tascosa, Olinam County, under the leadership of one Harrs, and make open threats of violence against all who may come to take their places."

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 .- A strike among the caulkers was begun this afternoon in the ship yards of Wilham Cramp's Sons, Neafle & Levy, Birely, Hillman & Streaker, and Simpson Bros., for an increase in wards from \$3 to \$3 25 per day and one hour less work on saturdays. The striking caulkers number about 225 mea.

WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A WOMAN'S VIEW.

A TALK WITH A CAPABLE WOMAN FOR MANY YEARS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE-WHAT WOMEN LOOK FORWARD TO IN THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 21.-The views of a practical woman, who has been many years in the Government service, on the interesting question of the equality of women with men before the Civil Service Commission, and the vexed question of woman's efficiency, are as much entitled to be heard, at least on the ground of fairness, as those of men. So various points were put the other day to a lady who is known as one of the most capable clerks in her division, and who has had the benefit of a long ob servation in the service. She said promptly that the practical women wanted no favors, and were as anxious as men could be to keep incompetent women out. Said she: "I hope the Commission won't attempt to discriminate against women in the examinations. The law places no limit, and it will hardly do for the Commissioners to open the door a-crack where the law throws it wide open. Women should be allowed to compete with men as the law permits, and they should stand or fall by the result. It is the probationary period after the examina ion that is the true test, after all, for both men and women.

These were among the things said by this lady, and are worth setting down : " What we women look forward to in the Civil Service Reform movement is not only the opportunity it gives capable women for appointment and advancement in the service, but also the effect it will have if they administer the law properly, in preventing the appointment of incompetent women. The odinm of their inefficiency falls on all of us-for men judge them selves as individuals and women as a class. A man who is useless as a clerk, intemperate and good for nothing generally, is as often kept in office by political influence as a woman who is inefficient. The inconvenience to the office is equally great, but you never hear the remark, . It is a great mistake to appoint men to these places.' Those of us whose self-respect demands that we shall earn every dollar we receive, and who take pride in having a good grade of work, and in doing it well, always resent the appointment of a woman who does not perform

her duties faithfully and well. "In proportion to the number appointed, it is my bservation, and I have been in the service eighteen years, and have given the matter some attention, that there are as many incompetent clerks among men as among women. Indeed, I am not sare but that the proportion of worthless clerks is greater among the men. The employment of women is an experiment, and because it is an experiment they are more closely observed than men, and their shortcomings, of whatever kind, whether physical or mental, are more surely noted. When you consider the manner in which appointments have been made, you cannot wonder at the number of inefficient clerks employed in the various departments. A large number of women have been appointed for sentimental reasons. Their needs and not their qualifications have been considered. On the other hand, a large number of men have been appointed for what may be called similar reasons. The question of ability has not been considered, but they have been appointed simply because they were soldiers in the war. This sentiment may have been higher than the other, but t was none the less a sentiment. The gratitude of the country ought to be expressed in increased pensions rather than in appointments that demoralize

"The most pressing duty upon each head of department is the dismissal of incompetent clerks of both sexes, and it is a duty the performance of which should not be delayed. Taking women in the service as they now are even, they would be far better clerks if their immediate superiors-who are men in almost every case-knew how to make them so. Women are discriminated against, if they did but know it, in the character of the work assigned to them. I consider that every woman is discriminated against when she is given the easiest work. and is thus made to feel that not much is experted of her. She is also discriminated against when she is accorded greater privileges than men in the way of shorter hours, etc. Heads of bureaus allow irresponsible women to do as they please, and then go about weakly complaining that women in general are not as good clerks as men. This policy of official coddling, alternating with official disparage-Eastern news and thus saves burdening the ment, does not tend to increase the efficiency of any

"The very general assertion that women are not so available as men for office work, is hard to meet, unless some illustration is given, and that is seldom the case. I know one case, however, in which the objection was clearly stated. A stenographer to a bureau in one of the departments, who was about to resign his position, said to a woman, also a stenographer, and in the line of promotion, "I am sorry you can't have this place. You are perfectly competent to do all the work connected with it, but you know you couldn't say to a Senator, for instance, if one should come in the absence of your chief, ' Good morning, bir. Senator. What can I do for you, Mr. Senator? This woman was, of course, too deeply impressed with the importance and difficulty of this duty ever to apply for the position, or to be at all surprised to find, when the appointment was given to a man, that such trifles as accuracy in spelling and in grammar had been overlooked in making the

"I know of but one man in the Treasury Department who knows how to bring out all there is tu a clerk, man or woman, and while the cierks in his division differ as to ability, they are all efficient in their several degrees, and not the least efficient are the women. There are no better clerks in the Treasary Department to-day than the women who were appointed and promoted under the Civil Service rules in operation in General Grant's time. When women have a fair field and no favor it will be in order to determine of what value their services are, and what should be their status in the civil establishment. Under these conditions I have no fear what the verdict will be. If the civil service law is carried out as it should be-as all thinking clerks hope it will be-then faithful and capable men and women will work side by side, sharing an equal respensibility, and receiving equal pay for an equal amount of work performed "

SENDING AMERICAN WHISKEY ABROAD.

THE SCHEME TO AVOID THE PAYMENT OF THE BONDED TAX-EXPORTING AND REIMPORTING.

Whiskey merchants are now adopting measures to avoid the payment of the Government tax on whiskey in bond, which, owing to the failure of Congress to pass the bill extending the bond period, will fall due this year on a large amount of the article that wil be needed for consumption. The law allows whiskey to be expected and reimported in bond free of duty, and a reimportation enables the owner to keep it in bond for turee years longer before the tax falls due. By storing the whiskey abroad the Government tax on the leaking which occurs during the bonded period is saved, in addition to the extension of time obtained upon its re-impor-

For the last four or five months whiskey has been exported to Bermuda and reimported in order to postpone the payment of the tax. Within the last five weeks weekly steamers have been running, and from 300 to 400 barrels are sent there and brought back each week-Previously only fortnightly trips were made by the vessels. The two principal firms that are now engaged in this business for the dealers are F. H. Boyd & Co. and Yates & Ferguson. Mr. Boyd left this city for the West recently to arrange for the conduct of the business on a larger scale. He has already arranged for the transportation of whiskey in bond from the West by the Chesapeake and Onio Railroad to Newport News, thence to be shipped by steamer to Bermuda. Already about 4,000 barrels have been stored in Bermuda, and it is expected that the future shipments will be about 5,000

barrels a month. A prominent whiskey-dealer said yesterday: "The A prominent whiskey-dealer said yesterday: "The storage capacity of the bonded warehouses in Bernuda is only about 30,000 barrsis. New warehouses cannot be built without a special act of the Bernuda Government ex ending the territory now allowed for occupation by warehouses. As the storage capacity of the leland will be soon exhausted the trade will have to consider means for storing the goods in English peris. No goods, practically, are sont to Europe now, but if the present condition of affairs continues two years longer, we will have to avail ourselves of Europe's storage capacity. But in two years the evils caused by over-production will be removed, even if we fail to obtain relief from the next Congress. Virtually no drinking whiskey is now being manufactured; nearly all

the distillers have shut down from absolute necessity. In two years the consumption will be sufficient to clear away the accumulation of surplus

ficient to clear away the accumination of say, stock."

No relief is expected by the trade in the way of exportation to Canada. The present law of the Dominico confines free importations to packages of a size not made by American manufacturers. A short time ago a movement was set on foot to bring about a change in the Canadian curroms regulations, so as to permit free importations of American stundard size barrels. It is said to have been defeated par ly through the temperance proclivities of the present revenue officers of the Dominion Government, and partly through fear that American whiskey, if once introduced, would make arroads into the home business.

A REAVY DECLINE IN PIG IRON.

THE THOMAS COMPANY REDUCES ITS PRICE \$2 A TON-THE HEAVIEST FALL MADE IN MANY

An important reduction in the price of foundry oig iron was announced yesterday by one of the largest companies engaged in the business. The Thomas Iron Company put down its nominal asking price \$2 a ton from \$24@\$22 according to the brand, to \$22@\$20 per ton, delivered in Hoboken. This is a more sweeping reduction than has taken place for many months. No. 2 pig iron, which is generally accepted as the standard for quotations, was quoted at \$23 per ton by the Thomas Company last year. Within the last few months sales have been made at easier prices, but the lowest figure at which it has been charged that sales were made was \$21 per ton. Yesterday's reduction to \$20 nominal is, therefore, a decline of \$1 from the price commonly supposed to be ruling, but as the prices now quoted are not net, the decime in the net figures is believed to be proportionately as great as the schedule reduction.

The Thomas Iron Company is one of the three leading corporations which produce foundry pig iron. The two others are the Crane and the Allentown iron companies, the offices of which are in Philadelphia. There are numerous other outside companies the prices of which are always below those of the three corporations named, and which have been accused lately of cutting rates considerably more than they usually The Thomas Iron Company has eight furnaces at Hokendauqua, Penn., on the line of the Lenigh Valley Railroad. It is reported that the company purposes to put out two of its furnaces. Neither a denial nor a confirmation of this rumor could be obtained at its office resteriar. It was not known whether the Crane and the Allentown companies had followed the reduction of the Thomas Company

The importance of the charge in price of No. 1 foundry pig iron, made by the Thomas Company, from \$24 to \$22 per ton, can best be shown by the following record of the fluctuations in the price of the article at Philadelphia last year and the early months of 1883:

1883; Januar, 1882, \$26.00 November, 1882, March, 1882, \$2.50 December, 1882, April, 1882, \$2.50 January, 1883, September, 1882, \$2.00 February, 1883, October, 1882, \$2.50 March, 1883, B. G. Clarke, the manager of the Thomas Iron Company in this city, was out of town. At the office, however, the facts as given above were obtained. It was stated that the reduction was the result of the dulness of business. Customers had been making their purchases only "from month to month," waiting apparently for a decline in the market. It was hoped that the reduction would induce customers to come forward to make freer purchases.

A general opinion was expressed by members of A general opinion was expressed by members of the iron trade with whom a TRIBUNE reporter talked that the reduction made by the Thomas Company would compel the adoption of proportionately lower prices by the outside companies. If they did not reduce prices, the only alternative left was the blowing out of their juriaces and the condition of the production. Brokers said that the condition of the iron trade was discouraging, and that there seemed to be no prospect of any immediate improvement in the trade.

PREPARING FOR DECORATION DAY.

The arrangements for the observance of Decation Day are well advanced. Acceptances to invitations to take part in the proceedings have been received from nearly all the State and Federal officials in the district. Liberal contributions to pay the expenses of the day have been received by Captain F. P. Earle and Colonel N. W. Day. General Shaler, commanding the First Division of the State Guard, will be present with his staff, and the division will furnish an escort to the veterans. The following circular has been issued:

"Decoration Day of 1883 (May 30) will be commem-orated in New-York by a parade and review of the Grand Army of the Ropublic, detackments of the Army and Navy and by various other military and eivic organizas, all of which will be escorted by the First Division, No. 8, N. Y. The comma will form in Fift-ave, and it pussing Worth Monument will pay a morening same to the President of the United States, accompanied by members of his Cabine; the Governor of the state of New York, accompanied by his military staff; the Mayor of the city of New-York, and many distinguished crizons. You are cordinity invited to witness the parade."

gashed cilizens. You are cordinal in the periads."

The 13th Regiment, of Brooklyn, will this year join the periade in this city. E. O. Smith, of Reno Post, No. 44, has been appointed Quartermaster-General, and other aides to the Grand Marshala and Adutant General, also the Division Marshals, will be amonused in an order to be issued early tais week. Abraham Linean Post, No. 13, will as usual have charge of the ceremonies at Lincoln Montament, in Union Square at daylog 4 on Describin Day. It is mismission mass the decuration of the monument and the attendant co-emonies a feature of the day. Seewart Hart Post, No. 103, of Mr. Kisen, George Biel commander, will join Koites Post, No. 32, in the unveiling of the monument at the Lintnerdan Cemetery.

Koites Post, No. 32, in the unverting of the mondanism at the furtherian Cemetery.

The details of the different Brooklyn posts in the mat-ter of services at the connecties have been fully arranged. The services at Lincoln Monument will be held on Sunday, May 27, at 2 p.m., under the direction of Devon Post, No. 148, and those at the temb of the Revolutionary martyrs at 3 o'clock on the same day, under the direc-tion of Winchester Post, No. 197. The services at the Navat Cemetery on Decoration Day will be attended by Rankin Post, No. 10, Perry Post, No. 59, and W. L. Gar-risch Post, No. 297. At Cypress tills shaper Low will preside, and Post Nos. 11, 35, 89, 148, 161 and 255 will after and at Greenwood Posts Nos. 3, 10, e4, 197, 206, preside, and Pous Nos. 11, 30, 59, 145, 104 and 250 anten. and at Greenwood Posts Nos. 3, 10, 54, 197, 206, 207, 231 and 327. Frank Head Post, No. 16, and Kerswin Post, No. 149, will conduct the services at the Combiery of the Holy Cross; Harry Lee Post, No. 21, and L. M. Hamit on Post, No. 152, at the Centerty of the Ever greene, and G. Meisternich Post, No. 182, and S. F. Dupont Post, No. 187, at the Lutherna Centery.

MARKSMEN FAILING TO QUALIFY.

The attendance at the second of the series of competitors insiches, which was shot at Creed-moor yesterday, was much larger than on Wednesday last. The shooting was at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The competitors were allowed seven shots at each of the Larce ranges, and were required to score so out of a possible 105 in order to quality, to compete for a mase on the International Team. Not one of the competitors qualitied yearchay. The poor scores were a tributed to the wind which oless from almost all points of the compass at once, and was wout is termed by riflemen

mass at once, and was work in "tricky." The following is a sum Name.	800 yus	of th	1,000 yds.	To
J. Smith 9th New Jersey Regiment U.F. Robbin, Geal, in specier tilles T. John, 12th Resiment, J. H. Brown, 7th Regiment, W.M. Farrow Nowper Artiflery, F. Aider, 7th Rejiment, F. Stant Fulls Regiment.	20 20 20 20 20 20 21 30	23 24 27 29 27 15	24 18 20 7 13 17 13	

Several other men shot but withdrew before complet-ing their scores on account of the wind. The Brown mili-tary rifle (new model) was used by the competitors.

TO OCCUPY THEIR NEW BUILDING.

The students of the Columbia Law School will occupy their new building in Forty-nioth-st. on The building is a model schoolhouse in its way, and is replete with everything to facilitate a compronensive study of law in all 1:s branches. Each professor has his private office and library, and the students are provided with large, well-ventlinged and well-ligthed recitation and beture rooms. Great care and labor have been spent on the system of venthation used in the building, and it is believed now that the system adopted will prove itself to be wholly adequate. The building has been made as nearly fire; moof as possible. The princi-pal teature of the new scored is the large and airy library therein, when is desirned for all the depar-ments of Columbia College as well as for the Law School. Yesterday the professors in the Law School were busily engaged moving into the new quarters, setting their rooms to riguits and arranging and cataloguing their extensive private libraries, the main library of the school will not be completed for a little time. ing, and it is believed now that the system adopted will

TO CONFER AS TO MR. WILLARD'S BEQUEST.

A. J. Bloor, one of the commission appointed by the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to make the collection for the architectural museum to be founded by the bequest of the late J. Levi Hale Willard, received yesterday a letter from John Taylor Johnston, the president of the Metropolitan Taylor Johnston, the president of the Meiropoldan Museum, informing the commission that a committee would be appointed by the irustees to-morrow to confirm with the arimitects as to the acceptance of the neguest. An informal conference of some of the members of the commission of the Chapter of Architects with irustees of the museum has shown that there is a great desire to obtain the gift for the museum. It is expected that the amount left by Mr. Willard will be enough to form an architectural collection as valuable as any in the world.

Candid Criticism: A Doubtful Compliment.— Visitor (to Gifted A nateur): "I really must compliment you upon your executent make-up." Gifted Amateur: "Make-up! I haven't touched my face ye.." Vestor: "Not made up! Way, I think you are simply splendid." —[Judy.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS OF AN OLD TRAVELLER. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

London, April 7.

The steamship people are anticipating a greater rush of business the coming season than ever before, and are making preparations for it. Every hole and corner of their ships is being converted into sleeping accommodations. Buikheads that were put up in the fall, giving spaces previously devoted to freight, are being taken down and staterooms restored, all of which will test the table accommodations to the utmost. The latter day steamers have very generally adopted the midship saloon-a great improvement on the old-time saloon at the stern with staterooms surrounding. Everybody knows that steamers have a way of putting their ses down between their forelegs, like a "bucking" Mexican mustang, and it always seems as if the stern entered into the sport with malicious zeal and th ew itself twice as high into the air as was either necessary or agreeable. And every one who has ever been seasick can vividly remember the effect of this audden motion on the internal construction, and the doubt arising whether the same is really safely secured, the sense of lifting and upward tendency" of the internal system causing grave apprehension on that point. Again, a reasonably good appetite can be utterly destroyed in just one minute by the publicity given to the woes of your neighbor. It takes a woman, though, to announce her misery in a striking manner. She can do it in more ways, with nore variations and more tones of voice and convey nore positively the situation than could a dozen men. She always announces that she shall die, and sometimes a fellow gets so tired of hearing it that he may be pardoned for hoping that she will keep her promise. But if what the doctors say is true, and of course they are never known to say anything that is not, it is a great relief to groan and moan when in pain. If so, some of the poor things should experience a sudden cure.

The new style of saloon amidships abates all this oldtime nuisance, and being so nearly the centre of gravity or motion it is comparatively quiet; and having no state-rooms or berths—within her ring distance, the passengers who are unaffected have a luxurious and delightful place to lounge on the soft velvet cushions and read. I can conceive nothing more cheerful and palattal than the saloons of the modern steamers of the crack lines present when the weather permits of a full attendance at dinner -the racks of cut and colored glasses overhead reflecting in prismatic colors the bright light of the lamps, the snowy table cloths, the tables loaded with the choicest viands and bouquets of flowers interspersed, the popping of champagne corks, the neatly dressed, quiet, goodlooking waiters ready to attend to every want, the laugh and joke, and such appetites! As one pauses and looks across the rows of well-filled tables and listens to the fun and chat, the conviction forces itself on his mind that this is a progressive age and man is really an ingenious animal. The idea is not patentable, but let us compare the luxury of travel across the Atlantic in these days with what our fathers had to endure, when a passage to Liverpool by the old Black Bail Line was a serious matter, involving months of preparation as well as months to accomplish. I never cross the Atlantic in one of these fine steamers that the fact does not strike me most forcibly that in no part of the world, under no condition of travel, is there so much given for the money as on the trip from New-York to Liverpool, or vice versa. Taking into consideration the luxury that surrounds you, the attention, the cleanliness, the table, which is equal to that of any first-class hotel, the style and good taste of the "tout," you feel really as if you were in the society of unusually well-bred people; and I have noticed that the very tone of things checks any natural disposition to hoggishness." The influence of the "good form" of hings is felt, and acts as a restraint, and, as I say, you get a great deal for your money.

Take the price of the winter passages, for instance, say \$80, time twelve days, for you are generally twelve on board ship-you could not get all the luxuries you find for sess than certainly \$5 per day on shore, equal to \$60 Then come the evening expenses about town, the treats, billiards, "appointments with a friend," odd fellows etc., at least a couple of dollars per day-that is \$7-seven times twelve is \$84; really it costs you less to go than to stay at home. And then if you happen to get really seasick, what a clearing out you get and how gay you feel after it! Your doctor would charge you more money to make you as sick. You could not hire a boat and go out bluefishing, with the same result, under \$10; and here you can do the thing more thoroughly for half the money. When I look back and think what we fellows got for our money in the old days of steamers via the Isthmus to California, it makes me wonder. We were herded like pigs and left to look out for ourselves. This is quite a different affair, and the conundrum is how these steamers can make any money. They are merely luxurious floating hotels and getting scarcely first-class

There is one old-fashioned idea and notion that is about brolete, and that is that it is a great advantage to have a letter of introduction to the captain, under the im-pression that it will be a good thing. Well, it won't. Firstly, not one in a half dozen are men of any social attainments. They are mostly rough old sen-dogs with brusque manners, and evince dainly that they desire to be let alone that you are quite willing to gratify them It is their business to sail the ship, and that is all that is expected and all you want of them. I had rather see the captain on the bridge than in the cabin; and it is not always safe to ask questions, especially after he has spent the night on the bridge. It is a great deal more important to be on good terms with the steward than the captain; in fact, the captain is of less advantage to you than any man aboard the ship. He has nothing to say about, and nothing to do with, the internal arrangements of the ship. Your table toy and room steward are your men, and can do more for you than the captain can or would. With ladies the stewardess is the main dependence, and universally good, cheerful, accomm dating ouls they are, and attentive to every want and whim of their large family of invalids. The attention you get on all sides is really wonderful. Every want is anticipated, and courteous civility is the rule. You are not out West, and the waiters don't carry pistels to terrify you into calling for pork and beans, and check any foolish fancies of your appetite.

There are, however, some things permitted which merit restriction. It should not be permitted to convert the smoking room into a gambling den. There is usually board every steamer a lot of sharps-commercial travellers, buyers for New-York houses, drummers and ex sporting characters—that form into a ring or rings a day or two out and begin the various systems of gamb-First it is a "pool" on the run of the ship. So many numbers or chances are put into a hat and say thirty persons put in ten shillings (\$2 50) each. The numbers are then drawn and assigned to subscribers, then suctioned off and the premiums added to the poor running it frequently up to thirty or farty pounds. The number calling for the number of miles the ship has run wins. Then follows poker, and three or four tables are running at once and the passengers crowd in to see the running at once and the passengers crowd in to see the game until those who would like to have a quiet smoke and read are driven out by the crowd and gamblers. The verdant young man just setting out for his tour of Europe with plenty of mency falls an easy vettin, and of course gets cleaned out by the sharps; and this beginning could often account for appeals to the governor or the indulgent mother for more funds. "so much more expensive to travel than was anticipated," etc. It is pernicious in example and effect, is a great annoyance and deprivation of comfort to those who do not play, sadly detracts from the respectability and character of the ship and is generally demoralizing and objectionable. It ought to be embedded in the recalations of the ship that no gambling should be allowed in the smoking-room. If they want to play for movey let them do it in their staterooms where others will not be annoyed. Of course there will be a howley these gentlemen sharps, who boast that they never fail to make their expenses each way. I know of young men who could ill afford it losing as high as \$500 each in this innocent annasement. "pour passer le temps." Of course no one line can stop it without the co-operation of the others, and the opening of the season is a propitious time to inaugurate the rule. It is the one thing needed to make the present day European steamers simply perfect in discipline and management. To allow them to be converted into gambling saloons is neither proper nor respectable. Pool seiling may not perhaps be seriously objectionable, but pokerpiaying openly in the smoking-room with bundreds of dallars apon the table is not a creditable exhibition on those ships in these days. Some concession on this bolit should be made to the majority of the passengers who deprecate such an open violation of proprieties. It is a reform that is demanded, and the sooner steamship people understand it the better. game until those who would like to have a quiet smoke

REWARDS FOR BRAVE BOYS,

Henry M. Fisher, age twelve, and Francis Clay Fisher, jr., age fifteen, the sons of Roundsman ceived siver medals from the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York for their courage and humanhas a control of rew-tork for their courage and human-ity. The boys at grosst personal risk saved a young woman from drowning in the Harlem River on August 14, 1882. The medals were sent in letters from Royal Pacips, the vice-president or the association, and the sum of \$10 was also awarded to the younger boy.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO HOSPITALS,

CHICAGO, April 21.-Commissioner Donnerserger has just returned from an inspection of the New York hospitals, made with a view to improvements here He reports that there is much in the management of th New-York hospitals worthy of emulation. At Bellevue the cost for food and medicine for the patients is fully 10 cents a day less per capita than it is here. He says that in Chicago the doctors are extravagant beyond all reathey use feet in New-York. In the matter of liquor our institution save using a far creater quantity thanks New-York hospitals approve, and, further, are paying double what they should for it.

OBITUARY.

SULEIMAN PACHA. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.-Suleiman Pacha

Suleiman Pacha was about forty-five years old, but one knows who he was before he put on the turban and began to observe the precepts of the Koran. The general cast of his features was inclined to the Turkish type, and he was supposed to be of Polish nationality. He first became known to the world during the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 and 1878. The unhesitating way in which he sacrificed his men in the Douga Pass, in Montenegro, and his persistent attacks on the Shipka Pass, obtained for him a reputation for headstrong pluck or recklessness, and in the fall of 1877 he was made Commander in-Chief of the Turkish forces in Boumelia. For a couple of months he was inactive and his reputation continued to wane, notwithstanding his victory at Elena and his battle near Metchka in December, 1877. About this time Turks holding high military rank began to accuse him of neglecting his work, and even went so far as to say he was " afraid of his own skin and that he always took precious good care of it." During the latter part of December, 1877, and the early part of January, 1878, he spent his time between Tatar Bazardjik and Adrianopie. On December 27, 1877, he went to Sofia, where he remained only three hours. There he ordered the comnarder of the town to turn out the inhabitants and make ready for a retreat. He was blamed for not waiting to see his orders carried out, and the matter was reported to the Sultan. After his return to Adrianople he learned that the Christian inhabitants of Sofia resolutely refused to leave their homes. He at once ordered that the Christians be evicted and the town burned, and that the army retreat. Both of these orders were disobeyed. The local commander probably found tnat it would be impossible to burn the town without that it would be impossible to burn the town without sacrificing 5,000 or 6,000 sick and wounded soldiers sent there by Osman Pasha, and preferred to leave them and the inhabitants to be fed by the Russians. Another charge made against Suleiman Pacha at this time was that he had neglected to remove the wounded from Sofia long before, so that the bown might have been destroyed. He was also blamed for not having burned the military stores at Sofia—a year's supply—as soon as he knew it would be impossible to remove them. One of the Sultan's secretaries went to Adrianople to advise Suleiman Pacha. The Commander-in-Chief declined to be dictated to, and early in January, 1878, he was degraded from his post to the command of the forces under Shakir Pacha. Although there was much talk at the time as to Suleiman Pacha sevident that the Turkish Government did not regard him as wanting in figuing quantities, but was simply not satisfied with him as Commander-in-Chief. Soon after his removal, Adrianopic fell into the bands of the Kussians, and the war drew rapidly to a close. Suleiman Pacha was popular with the Turkish army, because he mixed with his troops, fived with soldier-like simplicity and displayed a lively sympathy for the condition and wante or sufferings of his mea. His want of success was not due to incapacity or negligence on his part individually, but the Turkish Government considered that unsatis-actory results were a sufficient reason for his dismissal. Suleiman Pacha was of middle beight and size, with blumsh-gray eyes and short, sandy beard and whiskers. sacrificing 5,000 or 6,000 sick and wounded soldiers sent THE HON, EDWARD MORRIS ERSKINE.

LONDON, April 21 .- The Hon. Edward Mor-

The Hon. Edward Morris Erskine was one of the younger sons of the second Baron Erskine and Frances, daughter of the late General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. He was born March 28, 1817, and was married in 1847 to the widow of Andrew Loughnan. He leaves four daughters. He was an attache to the British Legation at Munich from 1835 to 1837, at Florence from tion at Munich from 1835 to 1837, at Florence from 1837 to 1844, and at Brussels from 1844 to 1847. In 1847 and 1848 he accompanied the Earl of Minto on his special mission to the courts of Italy. He became secretary of the Legation at Turin in January, 1832, but late in the same year he went to Florence as Charge d'Affaires. He remained there for a few montas and again returned to the same position in 1855. He was transferred to Washington for a few months in 1858, and in December of the same year he was sent to Stockholm, where he remained until 1860. He then went to St. Petersburg as Charge d'Affaires, and from there he wont to Coostantinopio. He remained there until 1864, when he was made Minister to Greece.

JAMES PARK, JR.

PITTSBURG, April 21 .- James Park, jr., one of the oldest iron and steel manufacturers in this city, died this morning of a poplexy. Mr. Park was prominently identified with public and charitable movements. He ments up one of the largest steel manufacturing establish-ments in the country. He was a strong protectionist and was president of the National Tariff Convention held ments in the country. He was a strong proceeding and was president of the National Turiff Convention field at Cresson, Penn., has summer. During the past winter he spent most of his time at Washington advocating a migh tariff. The estate is valued at over \$3,000,000, and his lite was insured for \$300,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN TWO TOWNS. Easton, Penn., April 21.-Between 3 and

THE TEXAS CATTLE-DRIVE.

St. Louis, April 21.-A dispatch from Austin, Texas, says: "A gentleman largely interested in cattle who has just returned from an extensive trip among the ranches says thet ninety-five herds of cattle, among the thanks says at a timey-ave here of castle, averaging 2,500 head each, will be driven out of the State this spring. The outle drive is estimated at 240,000 head, as an area stated at probably not exceed 50,000. Large herds of horses are also moving toward the markets."

FASHION NOTES.

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

WATER-COLORS FOR ENGLAND - SALES AT THE ACADEMY-WHAT THE SCULPTORS ARE DOING-NOTES OF ENGLISH EXHIBITIONS. It is to be hoped that the collection of paint-

togs which is being ga hered for the International Ephibition at Munich may deserve to be called representative, and not result so unsatisfactorily as the selection of water-colors which went to England on Wednesday last. Some account of Mr. Philpows plan for an exhibition of American water-colors in Engiand has already been given to THE TRIBUNE, and it remains to add that the plan has not been carried out as could be wished. owing to inevitable limitations and obstacles. Mr. Philpot was unknown to the artists of the city, and was not conversant with the work of the leading water-color painters. He interested a few members of the fraternity in his project, and these at least did what lay within their power to render him assistance. But the subject has failed to enlist a general interest. There was no sufficient time given for preparation, even had enough attention been attracted to the matter to induce artists to paint works expressly for this exhibition. They have been engrossed by local exhibitions and by preparations for the summer campaign, so that Mr. Philpot was very largely forced to take such pictures as could be furnished at short notice. He sailed on Wednesday with eightynine water-colors. The greater part had been shown without being sold at the recent water-color exhibition. So many of the principal painters in water-colors were not represented that the collection necessarily lacked a character of distinctive importance. Had more time and attention been given to enlisting the co-operation of the artists, and had they received proper notice some two or three months in advance, the result would have been different. The collection will be placed on exhibition in Ezyptian Hall, London, next month. Since this is so emphatically not a representative collection, it will be consoling to artists to know that it will be advertised as "a selection of American watercolors." Some of the total water-color painters have experienced very friendly treatment in Paris at the hands of L'Art and other periodicals, and it is to be boped that the English public may in the near fature have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the best American work in water colors.

There has been a slight revival of pecuniary interest in the Academy exhibition, and the sales for the week amount to over \$2,000, making a total thus far of about \$28,500. Despite the rapidity of the sales at the outset, it is improbable that the amount at the close of the exhibition will be so large as that of last year. Then 123 pictures were sold for \$40,000. The pictures sold since the last time of writing are: "Waiting for the Train," by Ida J. Burgess, \$100; "Greenwood Lake," by J. P. Cropsey, \$100; "Elder Flowers," by Rosins Emmet, \$190 "Still-Life," by J. R. Buckingham, \$50; "Early Autumn," by E. M. Law, \$50; "Heavily Laden," by J. T. Pesle, \$200; "Steady," by James B. Snord, \$150; "A Pleas ant Day at Lake George," by W. B. Baker, \$300; "Tae Close of the Day," by Rudolph F. Bunner, \$100; "Choosing Colors," by Charles Bridgman, \$200; "Still-Life," by William M. Harnett, \$75; "Mid-day." by Kruseman Van Eiten, \$450; and "Study of an Interior," by J. L. Webb, \$175.

The exhibition of the Society of American Artists will close on Wednesday next, and the collection will be transferred to Boston. A flower-piece by Mr. J. Aldes Weir was sold last week for \$300. The sales altogether amount to over \$3,000.

There is a pleasant little spring laudscape by Isenhart on view at Schaus's, a composition of trees, meadow and placed water, which induces a desire to see more of the work of an artist who is little known here. Another Schreyer has been hung in this gallery, an Arab horse-man at a fountain about to mount his steed. But bere, as at the galleries of the other dealers, the waning of the s eason is beginning to show its effect.

The Boston Art Club has issued a neat illustrate4 catalogue for its twenty-eighth exhibition, which conaists of water-colors and work in black and white. The exhibition contains 247 paintings, drawings and etcaings, and should be an interesting one. It is held in the club galleries at Dartmouth and Newbury sta., and will close on May 12.

Among the matters of interest to sculptors is the consultation in regard to designs for the Brooklyn Soldiers' Monument upon which is to be expended \$250,000. This will probably be placed in the plaza at Prospect Park. Adesign has been adopted for a monument to be erected on the Monmouth battle ground near Freehold, N. J. This consists of a triangular base with a circular step above containing twenty medallion heads of prominent officers engaged in the battle, and above this a drum-shaped base with five tablets illustrating incidents of the fight, and the arms of the original States wreathed in laurel. The shaft proper will be in three sections joined by festoons of bay leaves and surmounted by a capital bearing a statue of Liberty. be about 140 feet in height, and of New-England granite

ATTEMPTS TO BURN TWO TOWNS,
EASTON, Penn., April 21.—Between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning the large building owned by J. Drake's sons & Co., F. Alsfedd's chars arose and Mr. Gerner's house and stables, all situated in different sections of the town, were set on fire by unknown persons. Not much damage was done to any of the buildings. Matawas, N. J., April 21.—The attempts have been made here recently by incendiaries to start fires in the most threatly settled portion of the town, but the flames in both cases were discovered and extinguished before any damage was done. There is no clew to the meaning and the secondaries.

FIRES AT VARIOUS PLACES.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 21.—A fire at Airclia, Ia., destroyed twenty-five business building at Plum and Canal six, used for generating electricity for the reverse several very marrow escapes from death, of the covere several very marrow escapes from death, of the covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, April 21.—The large building at Plum and Canal six, used for generating electricity for the Burst of the Stabolov, and the covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, April 21.—The large building at Plum and Canal six, used for generating electricity for the Burst of the stabolov, and the covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, April 21.—Jewetta extensive cooper shop at Burst of the Stabolov, and the stabolov,

Heary Irving, in the character of Hamlet."

The St.James's Gazette says of a new picture by Millals:
"Its subject is a vouturul 'stowaway,' a boy of about fourteen, who has fied from ill-unage at home, or a school, to the casks and cables of a ship's hold. His upper garmeuts have been soid for breat, his feet are sloveless, his whole crouching figure expressive in the strongest degree of cold and hunger and of a terror that leads him for the moment to forget both. The head above this figure is fair, the features showing intelligence and scassibility rather than resolution or strength of character. The eyes are turned upward to his light that streams down from the hatch, revealing a cask a coil of rope, and few links of a chain-cable refore it is lost in the recesses of the hold. An obvious defect in tap picture is the want of truth in its arrangements. A loose cask standing up on its end, a coil of rope, and a chain-cable, with plenty of empty space a i about them, are suggestive nother of a ship at sea nor even of a ship in dook when 'Blue Peter' is at the masthead. Technically 'The Stowaway' is as strong as anything Mr. Millats has recently produced."

Embroideries on light wool fabries are done the cross siliches of old tashioned samplers.

The small capote entirely covered with violets, and the fim and strings of Vaienciennes lace, is a charming boust for blondes.

Opal-tinted shot silks and the aurora colors of pink chingray, or pink with orange, are among the spring lovelites.

Violet, illac, pansy, heliotrope, dahlia and many other red tints of purple are fashionable for silk and wool costumes.

Young ladies nun's-veiling dresses have gumps of velvet on each shoulder.

Scotch plaid glace silks of very dark colors are used in combination with Surah and cashmere for semi-dress costumes.

The Fédora bonnet has a pointed brim and puffed crown, and is made up in the yellow silks and laces that Sarah Bernhards brought into fashion.

Pretty bonnets for spring and summer have the entire brim covered with loops of narrow ribbon turned toward the front; the erown may be of straw or of beaded lace.

Black Spanish lace costumes are imported with red or yellow saith linings. The bright strawberry-red shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are used for these and and are repeated in the shades are us

shades are used for these and and are repeated in the bonnet, parasol and fan.

Many new bodices have a puff of velvet resting against the skin around the neck without waite lace inside; this is a test for the complexion, as it is only becoming to a lily-white skin.

Gowns of crimson, ruby and bright shades of red are made of camel's-hair and satin, for the house in the afternoon in town, and for general wear in the country. Embrouderies, isoe and velvet are their garniture.

Mr. George H. Boughton will be largely represented both the Royal Academy and the Greevener Gaine to the Royal Academy and the Greevener Gaine in the laptic state of the laptic state of